Notes on Indiana Plants.

The following additional plants, or localities for plants already recorded for Indiana, may be given, with notes on the more interesting cases.

At Otis, LaPorte, Co., *Geum rivale*, L. and *Viburnum Opulus*, L.

At Pine Station, Lake Co., *Gentiana detonsa*, Fries. Good typical forms, readily distinguished from all ordinary forms of *G. crinita*. From all my experience with the two species growing in this locality, it is hard to tell to which of the two certain individuals that may be found should be assigned. Those at Pine Station are the first that really satisfied me as genuine specimens of the *G. detonsa* of the books, though often finding narrow-leaved plants with petals that could scarcely be called fringed.

At Whiting, Lake Co., *Utricularia resupinata*, Greene. Margins of sandy sloughs, with *Eleocharis dispar*, nobis. The geographical distribution of this plant, as far as I find in published notices, is as follows: Gray's Manual, "Sandy margins of ponds E. Maine to Rhode Island." In *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, Suffolk Co., Long Island, Herkimer and Lewis Counties in the northern part of New York, and Erie, Penn. In Wheeler and Smith's Catalogue of Michigan Plants, Woodard Lake, Ionia Co. As it is now found at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, it is possible that it has gone further westward.

In Cedar Lake, Lake Co., (near Crown Point) *Potamogeton pusillus*, L., and *P. pectinatus*, L. By its margin or in pools or in sluggish streams near by, *P. pauciflorus*, Pursh. Leaves 5-nerved, 3½ inches long; stipules ½ to ¾ inch long. A large form, approaching *P. Niagarensis*, Robbins.

By the shores of Cedar Lake, *Eleocharis palustris*, R. Br., var. *calva*, Gray. Without bristles, but with a prominent pyramidal tubercle, as in the var. *glaucescens*, Gray. The description of the var. *calva* is, "short tubercle;" specimens sent by Rev. Thomas Morong, collected in Vermont, also have the turbercle quite long. In 1881 I gathered plants of this variety along the gravelly banks of St. Mary's River, Sault. Ste. Marie, Ontario, that had the flattened tubercle. In some spikes of the Vermont specimens rudimentary bristles were found. Perhaps the description of the variety should be limited to the absence of bristles.

Polygonum articulatum, L. This grows abundantly in the dry sandy grounds around the head of Lake Michigan, but almost always with the flowers white, or the faintest tinge of "rose." Such had been my experience since first finding it in 1877, until the past season, when plenty of them showed the rose-colored flowers, though the greater part were still the white-flowered kind. I have examined it every year since first seeing it, and must conclude that the white flowers prevail. The variations are not easily explained.

The rose-colored plants almost always grew where they were exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but there were numerous white ones, as on previous years, not in the shade of trees.

Viola lanceolata, L. At Miller's, Lake Co., specimens occur with the serratures of the leaves tipped with reddish glands.

Lechea thymifolia, Michx. (*L. Noræ-Cæsareæ*, C. F. Austin, *fide* W. H. Leggett) This was seen in full bloom Sept. 16, near Tolleston, Ind., the locality where I first found it. It is not easy to find a *Lechea* with the flowers open. The late Mr. Leggett, who is known to have given special attention to them, mentions but one case, that of *L. maritima*, Leggett, (*L. thymifolia*, Gray's Manual) seen in bloom at Cotuit, near Cape Cod (*Torr. Bull.* Oct. 1881). The flowers were abundant on the branches, and made the plants look so different as to be quite pretty objects. The corolla, fully expanded and somewhat wheel-shaped, is about 2 lines in diameter. Petals 3, elliptical, varying from dark red to purple, paler at the base. Stigmas 3, white, plumose. Rafinesque states that the anthesis lasts but a few hours, towards noon. These were found just before midday, and soon closed after placing them in the collecting case.—E. J. Hill, *Englewood, Ill.*

Ballast Plants in Boston and Vicinity.

The preparation of the following list of plants, chiefly ballast species, was suggested to the writer several years ago by the publication of similar lists by others. Some of these may be found in the Gazette for November, 1876, August, 1877, May, 1878; the *Torrey Bulletin* for September, 1878, and November, 1879, and the *Proceedings of the Phila. Academy of Sciences* for 1867, 1877 and 1880.

In all of the lists referred to, the general character of the plants is about the same; that is they are for the most part mere weeds (already widely diffused) from the same localities and representing the same natural orders. So that those who find them hereafter may save themselves some trouble by consulting the lists mentioned, before trying to identify the plants.

In the large seaports, where these plants are found, there are generally botanical works in the Public Libraries in which will be found most ballast plants plainly enough described.

They seem to come about equally from the Southern States, S. Europe and Great Britain; with a few from S. America, the Pacific coast, and the West Indies, and an occasional waif from more remote places. So that many may be found in Chapman's Flora, any English handbook, and a German or French Flora.

The following list represents perhaps two-thirds of the species I found between the years 1877 and 1882 (inclusive), and the plants, excepting those marked with an asterisk (which were found *near* Boston), were found within the city limits, on ballast or rubbish